### **CEQA Scoping Meeting**

Central Valley Pyrethroid
Pesticides Total Maximum Daily
Load and Basin Plan Amendment



### **Outline**

- Regulatory Background
- Project Schedule
- Pyrethroids Background
- Project Proposal
- Project Alternatives
- CEQA Scoping Comments

### California Water Boards

- Nine Regional Water Boards under State Water Board
- Duty to protect water quality
  - Porter-Cologne
  - -Clean Water Act
- Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans)
  - Water quality standards

### Legal Requirements

- Clean Water Act
  - Requires states to develop water quality standards
  - \$303(d) requires that impaired segments are identified & addressed by developing a TMDL
- Porter-Cologne requires the Water Boards to develop:
  - water quality objectives for the protection of surface water
  - a program of implementation to achieve objectives

### 303(d) List

- Clean Water Act requirement
- California Listing Policy
- 303(d) list of impaired water bodies
  - Do not meet water quality standards
  - Requires Regional Board, State Board& USEPA approval
  - -TMDL required

#### **TMDLs**

- Determine loading capacities
- Assign loading capacity allocations among sources
- Program of Implementation
  - Monitoring and reporting requirements

#### **Basin Plans**

- Required by Porter-Cologne & CWA
- Chapters
  - 1. Basin Description
  - 2. Existing and Potential Beneficial Uses
  - 3. Water Quality Objectives
  - 4. Implementation
  - 5. Surveillance and Monitoring

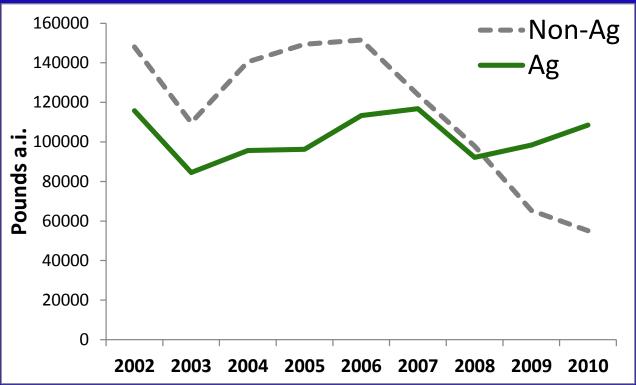
### Basin Planning

- Basin Plan Amendments
  - Changes in regulations
  - Approval by Regional & State Boards,
     Office of Administrative Law, & USEPA
- Public Process
  - -Meetings, workshops, Board hearings
  - -Response to comments received

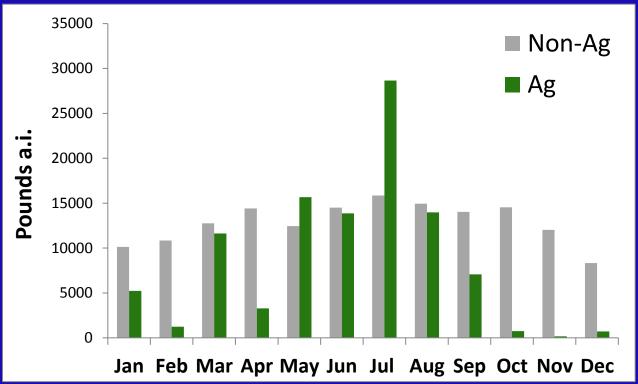
### Project Schedule

Milestone	Estimated Date	
CEQA Scoping Meeting	October 2012	
Draft Staff Report for Peer Review	Late 2013	
Draft Staff Report for Public Comment	Mid 2014	
Stakeholders Workshop(s)	Late 2014	
Regional Board Hearing	Early 2015	
State Board Approval	Mid 2015	
Office of Administrative Law Approval	Late 2015	
USEPA Approval	Early 2016	

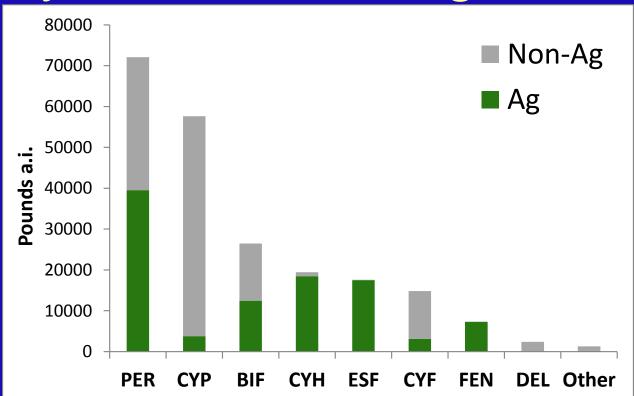
- Class of insecticides (25 a.i. registered in CA)
- Broad spectrum control of invertebrates
- Agricultural & urban uses
- Environmental fate:
  - Low water solubility
  - High tendency for sorption to sediments and particles
  - Moderate persistence (t<sub>1/2</sub>: weeks-months)
- High toxicity to aquatic & benthic invertebrates & fish



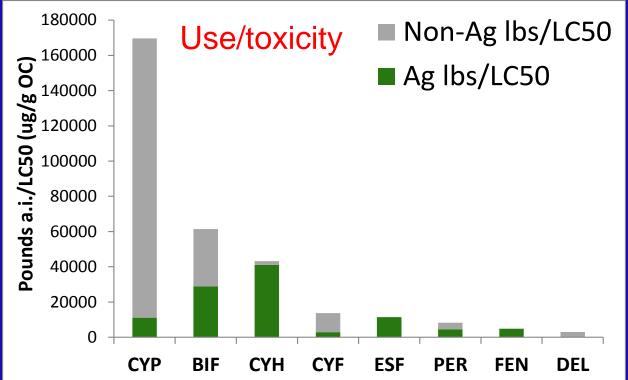
Annual ag & non-ag pyrethroid use in SacR & SJR basins (2002-2010; DPR PUR)



Average annual pyrethroid use in SacR & SJR basins (2002-2010; DPR PUR)

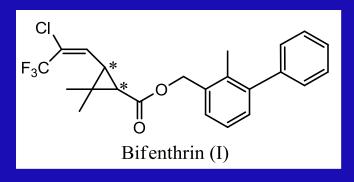


Average annual pyrethroid use in SacR & SJR basins (2002-2010; DPR PUR)



Average annual pyrethroid use (lbs.) divided by 10-d sediment *H. azteca* LC<sub>50</sub>

- Priority pyrethroids
  - Bifenthrin
  - Cyfluthrins
  - Cyhalothrins
  - Cypermethrins
  - Esfenvalerate
  - Permethrin
- Additive toxicity



### Project Proposal

Develop a Basin Plan amendment for pyrethroids to establish:

- 1. Water quality objectives
  - Water column
  - Sediment
- 2. TMDLs for 303(d) listings
- 3. Implementation program

### **Project Alternatives**

- 1. Geographic Scope
- 2. Beneficial Uses
- 3. Water Quality Objectives
- 4. Implementation



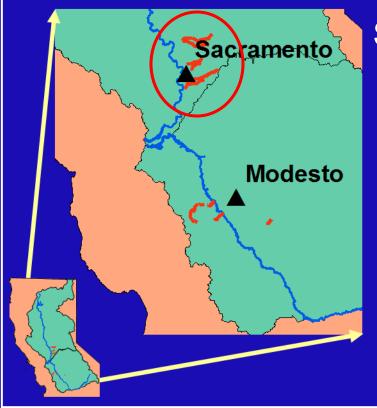
 Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins

 Or a subset of these water bodies based on beneficial use or other factors



## TMDLs are required for:

- Water bodies not meeting standards
- 303(d) listings



#### 303(d) Listings

#### Sacramento River Basin

#### Sacramento area

- Arcade Creek
- Chicken Ranch Slough
- Strong Ranch Slough
- Morrison Creek
- Elder Creek

#### Roseville area

- Curry Creek
- Kaseberg Creek
- Pleasant Grove Creek
- Pleasant Grove Creek, South Branch



#### 303(d) Listings

#### San Joaquin River Basin

- **Del Puerto Creek** (bif & sed tox)
- Hospital Creek
- Ingram Creek (Hospital Creek to Hwy 33)
- Ingram Creek (confluence with San Joaquin River to Hospital Creek)
- Mustang Creek (cis-permethrin)

#### **Beneficial Uses**

- WARM and/or COLD uses appear to be most sensitive to pyrethroids
- WARM/COLD are widely designated in project area
- Intend to link WQOs to BUs

Limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics which are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water or prevention of nuisance within a specific area

Narrative or numeric

#### Narrative objectives in Basin Plan:

- No individual pesticide or combination of pesticides shall be present in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.
- Discharges shall not result in pesticide concentrations in bottom sediments or aquatic life that adversely affect beneficial uses.
- Pesticide concentrations shall not exceed those allowable by applicable antidegradation policies.
- Pesticide concentrations shall not exceed the lowest levels technically and economically achievable.
- All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

- Aqueous concentrations
- Sediment concentrations
- Both aqueous & sediment concentrations

#### <u>Alternatives</u>

#### Aqueous concentrations

- → Cumulative toxicity
  - 1. No change to narrative objectives
- 2. No pyrethroids in water
- 3. UC Davis criteria
- 4. CDFG criteria (US EPA method)

#### Aqueous concentrations

1. No change to narrative objectives

## Numeric evaluation guidelines used to interpret narrative objectives

- -change as new info becomes available
  - Aqueous concentrations
  - Toxicity bioassays

#### Aqueous concentrations

2. No pyrethroids in surface waters

Detectable concentrations of pyrethroids in the water column would not be allowed

#### Aqueous concentrations

- 3. UC Davis criteria
- Acute and chronic criteria for 5 pyrethroids
  - Additive
- Peer reviewed
- Scientific methodology uses high quality toxicity data for multiple species
- Derived to protect aquatic life

#### Aqueous concentrations

- 4. CDFG criteria (US EPA method)
- Acute criteria for permethrin & cypermethrin
- Peer reviewed
- Scientific methodology uses high quality toxicity data for multiple species
- Derived to protect aquatic life

## Aqueous concentrations Cumulative Toxic Units

$$\Sigma TU = \frac{C_{bif}}{O_{bif}} + \frac{C_{cyf}}{O_{cvf}} + \frac{C_{cyh}}{O_{cvh}} + \frac{C_{cyp}}{O_{cvp}} + \frac{C_{esf}}{O_{esf}} + \frac{C_{per}}{O_{per}}$$

Exceedance:  $\Sigma TU > 1$ 

Compliance:  $\Sigma TU \leq 1$ 

#### **Table 1** Aqueous concentrations (ng/L)

Alternative	1 2010 303(d)	2 No pyr.		3 Crit. Chronic	4 CDFG Acute Crit.
Bifenthrin	0.93	No detectable pyrethroids	4	0.6	
Cyfluthrins			0.3	0.05	
Cyhalothrins			1	0.5	
Cypermethrins	2		1	0.2	2
Esfenvalerate			In development		
Permethrin	30		10	2	30

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Esfenvalerate			In development		
Permethrin	30		10	2	30

#### <u>Alternatives</u>

#### Sediment concentrations

- → Cumulative toxicity
- 1. No change to narrative objectives
- 2. No pyrethroids in sediment
- 3. No-effect level
  - MATCs or sediment quality criteria

#### Sediment concentrations

1. No change to narrative objectives

## Numeric evaluation guidelines used to interpret narrative objectives

- -change as new info becomes available
  - Sediment concentrations
  - Toxicity bioassays

#### Sediment concentrations

2. No pyrethroids in sediment

Detectable concentrations of pyrethroids in sediment would not be allowed

#### Sediment concentrations

3. No-effect level (MATC or SQC)

#### Approximations of no-effect levels

- MATC for most sensitive species
  - -Geomean(NOEC, LOEC) from single species tox tests
  - Data currently available
- Criteria protect all species in an ecosystem
  - -In development by UC Davis (2013-2014)

## Sediment concentrations Cumulative Toxic Units

$$\Sigma TU = \frac{C_{bif}}{O_{bif}} + \frac{C_{cyf}}{O_{cyf}} + \frac{C_{cyh}}{O_{cyh}} + \frac{C_{cyp}}{O_{cyp}} + \frac{C_{esf}}{O_{esf}} + \frac{C_{per}}{O_{per}}$$

Exceedance:  $\Sigma TU > 1$ 

Compliance:  $\Sigma TU \leq 1$ 

#### **Table 2** Sediment concentrations (μg/g OC)

Alternative	1 2010 303(d) (LC <sub>50</sub> s)	2 No pyr.	3 No-effect level	
Bifenthrin	0.52	No detectable pyrethroids		
Cyfluthrins	1.08		Lowest MATC or	
Cyhalothrins	0.45			
Cypermethrins	0.38		UCD <b>SQC</b> (in development	
Esfenvalerate	1.54		2013-14)	
Permethrin	10.83			

# Water Quality Objectives & TMDLs

TMDL allocations will be consistent with the numeric water quality objective(s)

### Implementation

Porter-Cologne requires an implementation program for achieving water quality standards

- Actions necessary to achieve objectives
- -Time schedule for actions
- Surveillance to be undertaken to determine compliance

### Implementation

## Control of discharges for WQOs and TMDLs:

- –Programs
  - ILRP, waste water, storm water
- Regulatory controls
  - NPDES, WDRs, waivers, prohibitions
- -Coordination with DPR, CACs, EPA

## CEQA Scoping Environmental Impacts to Consider

- Aesthetics
- Agriculture & forest resources
- Air Quality
- Biological resources
- Cultural resources
- Geology & soils
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Hazards & hazardous materials

- Hydrology & water quality
- Land use & planning
- Mineral resources
- Noise
- Population & housing
- Public services
- Recreation
- Transportation / traffic
- Utilities & service systems

### Current Status & Next Steps

- Draft staff report under development
- E-mail updates sign up:

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http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/reg5_subscribe.shtml
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Project website
 Central Valley Pyrethroid Pesticides TMDL and Basin Plan Amendment

### **Comment Submission**

Due November 13, 2012

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